

COCKERMOUTH  
Urban District Council



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*Annual Report*

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,  
Charles A. Mason, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

---

FOR THE YEAR 1949

---

Together with the Summary of Work  
of the Sanitary Inspector



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## **Cockermouth Urban District Council**

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Cockermouth Urban District Council.

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Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1949, which has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 1961 of the Ministry of Health, dated 16th February, 1940, and the Registrar General's Memorandum SD/54 received June, 1950.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**CHARLES A. MASON,**

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 2,040.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid 1949)  
(see page 5) 5,230.

Number of inhabited houses (end 1949) according to Rate  
Books, 1,771.

Rateable Value ... .. £26,955.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (approx) £103.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	80	37	43	} Birth Rate (R.G.) 16.6
	Illegitimate	7	4	3	
Still Births	... ..	7	1	6	(All Legitimate)
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 74.4.					

	Total	M.	F.	
Deaths	71	35	36	Crude Death Rate.
(R.G.) 13.5 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.				

#### Maternal Mortality:—

Deaths from puerperal causes (childbirth):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

#### Infantile Mortality:—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age 2 (m)

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births 23 (Approx).

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births  
12 (Approx).

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births  
143

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 0

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 12

# Cockermouth Urban District.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the year, 1949.

### RAINFALL.

The area of the district in statute acres (and inland water) is 2,065.

Records,\* taken at South Lodge, Cockermouth, 242 feet above sea level:—

1949	Inches of rain	Wettest days and amount over 1 inch inches	
January	... 3.11		Snow on 3rd.
February	.. 3.23		
March	.. 1.76		Snow on 3rd. 8th, 10th.
April	.. 5.37	3rd	1.28
May	.. 2.47		
June	.. .73		
July	.. 2.71	13th	1.16
August	.. 3.52	10th	1.05
September	.. 1.94		
October	.. 5.75	17th	1.21
"	..	25th	1.24
November	.. 6.00	4th	1.34
December	.. 8.28	3rd	1.02
"	...	25th	1.03
			Snow on 8th and 9th.

Total 44.87

Barometer—M.S.L.

Highest.—Jan. 30th 30.90 in.

Lowest.—Jan 1st 28.11 in.

(Average Rainfall 1936-1946 inclusive—42.36 ins.)

\*Kindly given by John Armstrong, Esq., South Lodge.

### POPULATION.

For 1949 the figure given for the resident population of the district by the Registrar-General is 5,230 on which the birth and death rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases are based.

N.B.—Figures relating to non-civilians are excluded.

(The figure for 1948 was 5,160).

## Vital Statistics.

### BIRTHS.

Live Births.—There were 87 Live Births (41 males and 46 females) registered as belonging to the district; of these 7 (4 males and 3 females) were illegitimate.

The net live birth rate was accordingly 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 20.7 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Birth Rates, 1949—Cumberland	18.5
Rural Districts of Cumberland	18.2
Urban Districts of Cumberland	18.8
England and Wales	16.7
Cockermouth Rural District	17.2
Cockermouth Urban District	16.6

The percentage of illegitimate live births was 8.0 as compared with 5.2 in 1948.

Still Births.—There were 7 still births registered (all legitimate) so that the still birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.3 as compared with 1 still birth making a rate of .19 for 1948. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.39.)

The still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births was 74.4 as compared with 10.3 for 1948

### DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered as belonging to Cockermouth was 71. This gave a crude death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 12.3 for the previous year.



## CAUSES OF DEATH 1949.

Causes of Death		All Causes	Males 35	Females 36
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	..	0	0
2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	0	0
3	Scarlet Fever	..	0	0
4	Whooping-Cough	..	0	0
5	Diphtheria	..	0	0
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	0	0
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	0	0
8	Syphilitic diseases	..	0	0
9	Influenza	...	1	1
10	Measles	..	0	0
11	Ac : Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	..	0	0
12	Ac : inf : encephalitis	..	0	0
13	Cancer of b : cav : and oesoph: (M.) Uterus (F.)	..	0	1
14	„ stomach and duodenum	..	0	3
15	„ breast	..	0	2
16	„ All other sites	..	2	4
17	Diabetes	..	0	0
18	Intra-cran vasc : lesions	..	4	5
19	Heart Dis :	..	18	16
20	Other Dis : of circulatory system	..	0	0
21	Bronchitis	..	2	0
22	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	2	1
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	0	0
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	0	0
25	Diarrhoea under 2 years	..	0	0
26	Appendicitis	..	0	0
27	Other Digestive Diseases	..	1	1
28	Nephritis	..	0	1
29	Puerperal and post-abortion : sepsis	..	0	0
30	Other Maternal Causes	..	0	0
31	Premature Birth	..	1	0
32	Congen . malform : birth inj : infant dis :	..	0	0
33	Suicide	..	0	0
34	Road Traffic acc :	..	0	0
35	Other Violent Causes	..	0	1
36	All other causes	..	4	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total		..	2	0
Legitimate		..	1	0
Illegitimate		..	1	0
LIVE BIRTHS	Total	...	41	46
	Legitimate	..	47	43
	Illegitimate	..	4	3
STILL BIRTHS	Total	..	1	6
	Illegitimate	..	1	6
	Legitimate	..	0	0

POPULATION (for Births and Deaths), 1949—R.G.—(see p. 5) 5,230

The supplying of an adjusting factor to each local authority by the Registrar General has been resumed after nine years, so that the Crude Death Rate can again be adjusted in so far as sex and age groups of the population are concerned, making the rate comparable from a mortality point of view with the crude death rate of the Country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area similarly modified. The adjusting factor, or Area Comparability Factor was 0.95. The adjusted death rate for Cocker-mouth Urban District was, therefore, 11.6.

Comparisons of crude and adjusted death rates are shewn below:—

	Crude	Adjusted
Death Rates, 1949—Cumberland	12.8	—
Rural Districts of Cumberland	12.4	—
Urban Districts of Cumberland	13.4	—
England and Wales	11.7	—
Cockermouth Rural District	12.2	11.8
Cockermouth Urban District	13.5	12.8

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were again only 2 deaths (1 legit. 1 illegit., and both males) among infants under one year of age, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 22.9 per 1,000 births as compared with 2 deaths with a rate of 20.8 for 1948.

One death occurring among illegitimate infants, the Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate for 1949 was therefore 142 per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with the Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate of 12.5 per 1,000 legitimate births. These latter rates were respectively nil and 21.9 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1949:—

Cumberland	..	34
Rural Districts of Cumberland	..	28
Urban Districts of Cumberland	..	42
England and Wales	..	32
.. Cockermouth Rural District	..	9
Cockermouth Urban District	..	23

Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age:—

Cause of Death			Total						Total
	under 1 wk.	1—2 weeks	under 4 wks	1—3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	under 1 yr.	
Prematurity and Broncho-pneumonia	1		1					1	
Premature Birth with Broncho-pneumonia		1	1					1	

Actually, these infants were 1 day and 8 days old, respectively.

## SENILE DEATH RATE.

61 persons had attained the age of 65 years and upwards. This number represents a Senile Death Rate of 85.9 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 68.4 for 1948.

10 (4m 6f)	occurred among persons between the ages of	65 and 70 yrs.
23 (12m 11f)	"	70 and 75 yrs.
8 (3m 5f)	"	75 and 80 yrs.
10 (7m 3f)	"	80 and 85 yrs.
9 (2m 7f)	"	85 and 90 yrs.
1 (f)	.. at the age of	96 yrs.

## INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND VIOLENCE.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there was 1 inquest (and held within the district.

Two Coroner's certificates were received in respect of cases where post-mortem examinations had been made but no inquest held.

Two deaths were 'Uncertified.'

Violence.—The death rate due to Violence (all forms) was .19 per 1,000 of the population in the Cockermouth Urban District. Below will be seen the number of deaths from Suicide, Road Traffic Accident, Other Violence and the Total Violence deaths, together with the percentages of the total deaths from all causes, and the death rates of each per 1,000 of the population in comparison with 1949.—

	Suicide		Road Traffic Accidents		Other Violence excl'g Road Traffic Acc.		Total Violence	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Deaths	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	2	1	2
% of all causes	nil	nil	nil	nil	1.40	3.5	1.40	3.5
D.R. per 1000 popln.	nil	nil	nil	nil	.19	.38	.19	.38

The one violence death was due to fractured skull.

## CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 12 cases, as follows:

System	Primary Organ	Males	Females	Years old
Alimentary	Oesophagus	0	1	70
	Stomach	0	3	61 72 88
	Rectum	1	1	62 72
Glandular	Breast		2	68 78
	Pancreas	1	0	71
Reproductive	Uterus	0	1	61
Respiratory	Lung	0	1	62
	Primary not located	1	0	68

This number corresponds to a cancer death rate of 2.29 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 2.32 in 1948.

In 1949, approximately, out of every 6 deaths of persons in this district 1 was attributed to cancer (1948—1 in 5).

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Vide also page 17.

There were no deaths attributed to Tuberculosis.—

	Males	Female.
Respiratory System	0	0
Non-Pulmonary	0	0

The Tuberculosis (all forms) death rate, therefore, was nil per 1,000 of the population, as compared with .38 in 1948.

Similarly, the death rate due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population, as compared with .19 the previous year.

## General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Part-time Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector Mr. Maurice M. Dixon, M.Inst. Mun. E.. C.R. San. I., being also the Surveyor and Water Engineer; he commenced duties at the beginning of June.

Up to June, and since the late Mr. Wm. Nicholls left seven months previously, Mr James Bowman, assistant in the Surveyor's office, carried on singlehanded (he leaves shortly to take up an appointment with Bishop Auckland U.D.C.)

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### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council is the Authority responsible for this important public service (taking over in 1948). Under their comprehensive Ambulance Scheme for Cumberland adequate provision has been made for Cockermouth Urban District.

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Other particulars under Provision of Health Services remain as detailed in my 1930 and subsequent reports.

## Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The amount of Crummock Water used by Cockermouth Urban District during the year under review was 105,685,000 gallons (This, of course, includes the quantity used for trade purposes).

The consumption of water per head of the population using the water worked out at approximately 58 gallons a day.



The water is obtained from Workington Corporation in bulk and is considered to be of high quality. (Analyses are carried out as a general rule by the Workington Corporation).

Discussions have taken place between the two Cockermouth authorities and the Workington Corporation regarding the installation of chlorination and anti-incrustation plant.

All the houses in the Urban District are supplied with water from the public water mains with the exception of the following:—two houses at Tarn Ciose, Lorton Road having wells and St. Helen's Private School and Lodge, and Strawberry Howe Farm, Annfield Farm, Park House and Park House Farm, which have private piped supplies. 259 houses still obtain their water from common taps either in the yard or wash-house supplied from the public mains.

No new distribution mains were laid in 1949 but the work of replacing the town's mains was commenced under contract during the year and it is expected that the Council's improvement scheme will have the desired effect in those parts of the town that have suffered in the past and still suffer from water shortage. The Surveyor informs me the present system of boosting supplies to the Windmill Lane and Lorton Road areas has reached its limit, owing to the limited carrying capacity of the mains and the capacity of the booster. It is hoped to keep pace with demands until the new high-level system is in operation.

With regard to the North Cumberland Water Board's Mosedale (behind Skiddaw) Scheme, as mentioned in my last annual report, further consultations took place between the County Council, the constituent Authorities and the Government departments concerned and sanction to proceed with the scheme has not yet been obtained.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A general investigation was begun into the condition of the town's sewers and disposal works with a view to reducing the infiltration of ground water into the sewers and improving the quality of the effluent.

Market gardeners took an increased amount of dried sludge from the outfall works.

### SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

The method of scavenging and removal of refuse proceeds as formerly; collection is bi-weekly.

The collection of waste paper for salvage was discontinued in April when it was found impossible to dispose of the baled paper at the mills.

Works of improvement to the refuse tip were begun during the year, including efforts to control indiscriminate tipping by private lorries, reduction of the tipping face, earthing and seeding of banks and improved subsoil drainage.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Maurice Dixon, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, commenced duties at the beginning of June, 1949, in succession to Mr. Nicholls.

Mr. James Bowman was Assistant in the Surveyor's Office (as mentioned under Public Health Staff).

I gratefully acknowledge their willingness to help at all times and especially Mr Dixon for his invaluable assistance in the making of this report, at the end of which is his summary of work in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table shows the position in Cockermouth Urban District at the end of 1949. No serious defects were noted by the Sanitary Inspector who made 46 visits.

Premises.	Number	Inspec- tions.	Defects Found	Written Notices.	Defects Remedied	Prose- cutions
Factories with mechanical power	26	31	0	0	0	—
Factories without do	44*	15	0	0	0	—
Other Premises under Act						
Totals	70	46	0	0	0	—

\*14 of these relate to bakehouses

As regards section 110 and 111 relating to Outwork there were 29 outworkers employed in February in connection with wearing apparel.

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**—The firm of Blood Driers whose licence expired on 1st. May, 1949, again applied to the Council for a renewal and this was granted for another twelve months.

There was still the Knacker and Fellmonger establishment in Waste Lane and visits of inspection continue to be made to both concerns.

### SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No special action under the provisions of the Shops Acts, 1934, was taken.

### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspector co-operated with officials ("Rodent Officers") of the County Agricultural Executive Committee, who, under contract, still carried out rat disinfestation of the refuse tip by poison.

## Housing.

The housing shortage continues acute.

During the year 20 'Airey' houses were completed. These were occupied by agricultural workers and miners.

A further 40 traditional houses were begun and are expected to be completed in 1950.

No houses were built by private enterprise during the year.

The Council now control the letting of some 350 houses (excluding requisitioned cottages). At the present time applicants for Council houses number upwards of 180 from the urban district itself and 100 from outside.

Tenancy of condemned houses continues and there is still an outstanding need for the clearing of these in the Clearance Areas.

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## Housing Appendix

### STATISTICS.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts ..	60
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	88

No action under Statutory Powers (including Overcrowding) has been taken during the year.

Owing to shortage of labour and materials, high costs, and various restrictions, the position regarding house repair work remains difficult, as before.

## FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

There were still 7 registered milksellers whose premises were within the Urban District, including 1 producer and retailer, 3 producer retailers, and 3 retail purveyors only. Inspections have been made periodically and endeavour made to get improvements carried out to dairy premises where necessary.

A large quantity of the town's milk supply is retailed by producers and retailers whose premises are situated in the surrounding Rural District. There were 9 of such producers and retailers during 1949.

On Oct. 1st, 1949, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, came into force. These regulations transferred the powers and duties relating to supervision of milk production from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. By arrangement with the County Council, the Sanitary Inspector will continue to take samples at their request for Tubercle.



The following table gives the result of 12 samples of milk retailed in the town and taken by the Sanitary Inspector, prior to October 1st, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.

Of the above 12 samples, 5 were satisfactory, and 7 unsatisfactory, including borderline cases, in relation to dirt contamination as follows:—

	Satisfactory according to Accredited Standard	Unsatisfactory according to Accredited Standard	Total
Samples produced in Urban District	1	0	1
„ „ outside „	4	7	11
	5	7	12

The 7 unsatisfactory samples comprised:—

- 6 failing the Methylene Blue Reduction test only, and
- 1 failing Combined tests (Methylene Blue Reduction and B. Coli tests).

With regard to samples of milk examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, none was reported positive.

Where results are unsatisfactory as to cleanliness endeavour is made to secure improvement. On a sample of milk being reported as tubercular, investigation is made by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries whose Divisional Inspector, Mr. John Reid, has kindly supplied me with the following figures giving particulars of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, from premises in the Cockermouth Urban District during the year, 1949:

Total number of Animals Slaughtered	..	3
Cows in Milk	...	3
Other Cows or Heifers	..	0
Other Bovine	..	0
Types of Disease found at Post-mortem—		
Tuberculosis of Udder	..	1
Tuberculosis with Emaciation	..	0
Tuberculosis with chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs	..	2

This Council continued to co-operate with the County Council in the latter's scheme for general milk sampling, including Designated, School, and Ungraded Milk.

The production and retailing of milk under "Special Designation" in the Cockermouth Urban District, in 1949, was as follows:—

**Tuberculin Tested.**—W. Cook, Annfield—Producer and Retailer.  
John Cook, Fitz Road—Retailer.

**Accredited.**—Isaac Cook, Strawberry Howe—Producer and Retailer.  
J. Christopherson, Sneckyeat—Producer and Retailer.  
T. Taylor, Waterloo Farm—Producer (milk retailed by J. Cook).

In respect of the two last-named the premises for producing are in the Cockermouth Rural District.



## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughter-Houses.—The two Private Slaughter-Houses (both registered), and the Council's Public Abattoir have not been used as such since the Ministry of Food on January 14th, 1940, suspended all slaughtering other than in regional abattoirs—the Maryport abattoir still serves this district under the scheme.

The following were condemned in the town during 1949.—12lbs. Margarine, 27 tins evaporated Milk, 2 tins Beans, 3 tins Peas, 6 tins Grapes, 1 tin Fruit Salad, 1 tin Tomatoes, 1 tin Veal Loaf, 14 tins Marmalade, 2 tins Jam, 2 tins Damsons, 3 tins Carrots, 2 bottles Sauce, 56lbs. Artificial Cream Base, 1 tin Orange Juice, 32lbs. Cheese, 36lbs. Bacon, 5 tins Salmon and 2 tins Sardines—all voluntarily surrendered.

Bakehouses.—These are occasionally inspected. There are still 14 altogether, of which 5 are considered domestic in type. No serious defects are reported.

## Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The total number of Infectious Diseases notified among civilians during 1949 in the Coekermouth Urban District, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis was 9, the same as in 1948.

Excluding Measles and Whooping Cough (vide post) the number was also 8 (the figure for 1948 being 8)

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1949.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases notified 1949 admitted to hospital	Deaths of notified cases
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	6	3	0
(Ages:—4 to 5 yrs.—1. 5 to 10 yrs.—5.)			
Diphtheria ..	0	0	0
Erysipelas ..	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	0	0	0
Measles ..	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Cerebro and Spinal Meningitis ..	0	0	0
Typhoid Group, etc.	0	0	0
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary			
Males	2	1 (San.)	0
Females	0	0	0
Non-Pulmonary			
Males	1	1 (Hosp.)	0
Females	0	0 „	0

Table showing monthly incidence of notifiable diseases, 1949.

Disease	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever			1							1	2	2	6
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary								1		1			2
Other Forms								1					1

From notifications received it is deduced that one in every 581 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act and the Tuberculosis Regulations (Measles, Whooping Cough, and Chickenpox excluded). Last year's figures: 1 in 645.

Six mild cases of Scarlet Fever (1948—3 cases) were notified—see foregoing tables. Three were removed to hospital. All 6 recovered.

The case rate per 1,000 of the population was, therefore, 1.1 and the death rate nil as compared with .58 and nil in 1948, respectively. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales (1949) were 1.63 and 0.00.

There was no Diphtheria notification, so that the case and death rate per 1,000 of the population were both nil the same as in 1948. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales (1949) were 0.04 and 0.00.

The immunisation campaign against Diphtheria was continued as before, entailing a lot of unseen varied work. Most of the actual inoculations were given by me at the School Clinic (Harford House, Main Street) as in previous years. The co-operation of local Medical Practitioners and Head Teachers, and particularly that of the County Health Visitor, Miss Horn, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

According to figures kindly supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer during the year under review 24 elementary school children 5 to 14 years and 89 infants under 5 years were given primary injections (two at intervals of a few weeks) whilst 180 children received a single reinforcing dose (these are children who received two primary doses 4 to 5 years previously.)

One case of Acute Poliomyelitis was notified in August, that of a girl of 9 years, who was removed to Crozier Lodge, Carlisle, but it was not long before she was discharged as "well," the disease being unconfirmed.

There were no notifications of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid Fever) Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis or Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—No notification received again. The case rate for Puerperal Pyrexia (including Puerperal Fever) is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rate is:—Puerperal Pyrexia nil per 1,000 total births (i.e. live and still births), the same as in 1948. The corresponding rate (1949) for England and Wales was 6.31.

There was no Maternal death; the Maternal Mortality Rate therefore was again nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births, the same as in 1948.

Pneumonia.—Although no notifications were received (as in the previous year), three deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) were registered in 1949.

Tuberculosis.—Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 2 cases of Pulmonary (both male) and one (male) of Other Forms of Tuberculosis were notified. There was also one (male pulmonary) inward transfer. One case (male pulmonary) left the district though it is understood, was admitted to a Sanatorium, and one non-pulmonary (male) received treatment in Oswestry Orthopaedic Hospital.

The following table shows the number of New Cases and Mortality (all cases) during 1949 :—

1949	Age	New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	25—35	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	65—and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 10.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1949 was as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	7	6	13
Non-pulmonary	2	2	4
All cases	9	8	17

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.—Epidemics usually occur in conjunction with epidemics in the districts adjoining.

Influenza was present again. Two deaths were recorded from this disease (with complications), so that the Influenza death rate was 0.83 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with nil for the previous year. The rate (1949) for all England and Wales was 0.15.

Re Measles and Whooping Cough (which became notifiable as from 1st. November. 1939). There was no case of either Measles or Whooping Cough notified, and no death was recorded in connection with them. The case rates and death rates in 1949 were, therefore, nil per 1,000 of the population, respectively.

(England and Wales in 1949—Measles 8.95 and 0.01, and Whooping Cough, 2.39 and 0.01).

Hospital accommodation as provided by the West Cumberland Joint Hospital Board for infectious diseases remains unaltered.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.—During 1949 no elementary school in Cockermouth was closed on account of infectious disease.



Sanitary Inspector's Summary to the Medical Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article xix of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

#### NUISANCES :—

Nuisances reported to Council	..	22
Intimatory Notices served after inspection	..	14
Intimatory Notices complied with	..	14

#### DETAILED SANITARY WORK :—

Choked Drains, defective I.C.'s and gullies	..	20
Housing Inspections	..	88
Factories Inspections	..	46
Dairies and Cowsheds Inspections	..	6
Visits to Knackery and Blood Drying Factory	..	3
Visits re Infectious Diseases (incl. Disinfections)	..	7

#### PLANS APPROVED DURING 1949 :—

Conversion of premises into flat for National Provincial Bank.  
 Garage at Castlegate Drive for Mr Goodfellow.  
 Pair of Police Houses at Castlegate Drive for C.C.C.  
 Garage at Sunscapes Avenue, for Mr. Lloyd.  
 Loading Dock for Mitchell's Auction Co., Ltd.  
 Office at Main Street for Messrs Paisley, Falcon and Highet.  
 Storage Huts at Derwent Mills for Millers Ltd.  
 Garage at 47, Kirkgate, for Mr Mackay.  
 Additional W.C., Station Street, for W. H. Smith and Sons Ltd.  
 Cloakroom and Toilets at Derwent Mills for Millers Ltd.  
 Smallholding at Simonscales for St. Dunstons.  
 Conversion of Business premises, Main Street, for Bata Ltd.  
 Dining Recess, Sunscapes Ave., for Mr J. Morgan.  
 House at Parkside Ave., for Mr F. Denham.  
 Bathroom, Goat Road, for Mr Winder.  
 Bathroom, Brigham Road, for Miss Ray.  
 Bakehouse Extension, Main Street, for Mr Eland.  
 Garage, Castlegate, for Mrs. James.  
 Factory Building, Derwent Mills, for Clapham Park Motors  
 Garage Alterations, New St., for Mrs. Findlay.  
 Garage at Towers Lane for Mr. Tunstall.

MAURICE M. DIXON,

M. Inst. Mun. E. C.R., San. I.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector





